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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION FROM

REPORT

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FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

COUNTRY Poland CD NO.

DATE OF INFORMATION 1950

**SUBJECT** 

Transportation - Air, surface

HOW

DATE DIST. / Jun 1950

**PUBLISHED** 

Weekly, daily, thrice-weekly newspapers

WHERE

PUBLISHED Frankfurt/Main; Warsaw

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE

PUBLISHED 15 Jan - 12 Mar 1950

SUPPLEMENT TO

LANGUAGE Polish REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE

Newspapers as indicated.

## POLISH AIRLINE EXPANDING

LOT USES SOVIET PLANES -- Wiadomosci Polskie, No 11, 12 Mar. 50

In 1946, Poland's LOT carried 57,000 passengers, over 60,000 in 1947, 78,000 in 1948, and over 79,000 in 1949. The advancement made by LOT can be seen by the 1938 passenger list which numbered 35,000.

Air mail carried in 1935 amounted to 25 tons and in 1949 it reached 120 tons.

Air mileage covered in 1935 was 1,365,000 kilometers and in 1949 it was 2,200,000 kilometers.

Poland now has seven permanent domestic airline routes. Passenger planes leave Warsaw for Gdansk (via Bydgoszcz), Katowice, Krakow, Szczecin (via Poznan), and Wroclaw (via Lodz). A separate air route connects Gdansk with Katowice (via Lodz) and Poznan with Katowice (via Wroclaw).

Ten airline routes connect Poland with foreign countries. LOT planes operate exclusively on five of these lines, connecting Warsaw with Copenhagen, Berlin, Paris (via Brussels), Paris (direct), and Belgrade (via Budapest).

Foreign airlines also operate in Poland. In addition to LOT flights, the Scandinavian Airline operates between Warsaw and Stockholm, Czechoslovak Airlines operate between Warsaw and Prague, and the Rumanian-Soviet TARS line operates between Warsaw and Bucharest. The Soviet Aeroflot airline operates between Warsaw and Moscow, and the Swiss Swissair line operates between Warsaw and Zurich.

The total air mileage served in 1949 by LOT was over 9,000 kilometers. In 1938 it was 6,300 kilometers. In 1935, LOT made 4,567 scheduled flights, and in 1949, scheduled flights increased to 7,600. Recently LOT put into service Soviet-made IL-12 planes.

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TO GET TRUCKS, TRACTORS FROM USSR -- Polska Zbrojna, No 62, 3 Mar 50

The great increase in transportation services foreseen by the Six-Year Plan in connection with economic development in all fields will create a great demand for motor cars and other automotive equipment.

The first series of Star-20 trucks manufactured in Poland has shown excellent performance. Domestic production, however, cannot supply current demand and imports will be necessary.

According to reciprocal trade agreements, the USSR will supply Poland with ZIS trucks, new model ZIS dump trucks, and KD-35 and Stalinets-80 caterpillar tractors. This year, for the first time, Poland will receive passenger cars from the USSR. Czechoslovakia is next to the USSR as supplier of automotive equipment. The Hungarian motorbus Mavag is now being used in Warsaw.

During the current year, the state automotive industry will supply the domestic market, through Motozbyt, with more improved SHL-125 and Sokol-125 trucks than last year.

Domestic production cannot supply the great demand for bicycles, especially in the rural areas, and will depend on imports, probably from the German Democratic Republic.

PKS GETS 43 MOTORBUSES -- Zycie Warszawy, No 70, 11 Mar 50

The PKS (Polish State Motor Transportation) recently received 43 motorbuses which were built in the Hungarian factory Icarus with Fiat chassis.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW DAMS -- Rolnik Polski, No 28, 5 Mar 50

The Wisla is one of the most erratic rivers because its banks and its tributaries have not been regulated. Its waters recently rose to 8.44 meters at Zakroczyn and inundated the villages of Wilkow and Secemin. However, danger of a flood of the 1947 proportion was averted.

At its highest point, reached 20 February, the flow is 70 times as great as it is at its lowest point. Its lowest point is reached practically every dry summer, making navigation impossible.

Experts agree that a 240-meter river bed is wide enough. Some stretches of the Wisla are more than a kilometer wide, shallow, dotted with shoals, and useless to navigation, but dangerous at flood time. Construction of dams is imperative. There are three at present: the Roznow and the Czchow on the Dunajec River and the Porabka on the Sola River, with an over-all storage capacity of millions of cubic meters, only one-tenth of the actual requirements.

In 1950, Poland will start building dams and simultaneously regulate the mountain streams feeding the rivers which empty into the Wisla. The barren mountain slopes will be reforested since efficient regulation is inseparable from forest management. The dams will harness the Dunajec, prevent floods, and create a source of cheap electric power.

The investment provided by the Six-Year Plan will increase inland water-ways from the present 1,500 kilometers to 4,800 kilometers.

KROSNO TO HAVE NEW BRIDGE -- Stolica, No 2, 15 Jan 50

During 1949 construction was started on a reinforced-concrete bridge over the Wislok River at Krosno.

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